

Fleischman's Yeast

In our endeavor to give our customers the best we have acquired the agency for Fleischman's Yeast. It is fresh and dependable. We receive a fresh shipment every second day. For good results every bake day, give it a trial. **AT IRMA CO-OP at 2 Cakes For 5 Cents**

IRMA TIMES

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF IRMA AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT

Pattern Department

Make your own garments this winter. Home made clothes are more serviceable, wear longer and are warmer than factory made clothes. We stock both "Butterick" and "Ladies Home Journal" patterns of any article of men's, women's or children's wear at **IRMA CO-OP CO.**

Vol. I No. 51.

Irma, Alberta, Canada, Friday, January 26th, 1918

\$1.50 Per Year in Canada; Foreign Countries \$2.00

GIVE COUNTRY BOY EQUAL CHANCE WITH CITY COUSIN; CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL FURNISHES OPPORTUNITY

PROVINCIAL POLICY OF CONSOLIDATION MEANS PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC AND EDUCATED CITIZENSHIP OF CONSOLIDATED RURAL COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT PROVINCE OF ALBERTA. IS IRMA READY TO CONSOLIDATE?

An aggressive practical system of education is one of the chief factors in the creation of an intelligent citizenship and if our policy of education is to appeal to the democratic instincts of our people it must be so framed as to give an equal chance to all. The policy of consolidation means the democratization of education. It means equality of responsibility and equality of opportunity. It proposes the same chance for the country boys and girls as it does for the city boys and girls. The boys and girls of our rural communities are the citizens of the future. Upon them shall devolve at some future time the duties and responsibilities that belong to citizens of a free, democratic country, and if the onus of such citizenship is to be thrust upon them in the future their preparation in boyhood and girlhood under our educational system should be such as to fit them for intellectual participation in the administration of their country's affairs.

"Under the one-roomed rural school system figures bear out the fact that the country boy was not getting an equal chance with the boy of the city. Superintendent Macdonald of North Dakota has some enlightening figures along this line. He reports that 80 per cent of city boys in that state complete the sixth grade, while but 30 per cent of country boys complete that grade; 50 per cent of city boys complete the eighth grade, while but 5 per cent of the country boys succeed in passing that grade. He further states that 40 per cent of city boys enter high school, while only 3 per cent of country boys manage to enter on secondary education. These figures are startling in that they show the tremendous disadvantages under which country boys are laboring. The same figures would probably apply to girls. It does not mean that the country boy or girl is less intelligent than the city boy or girl, but it does mean that the country boy has not the educational facilities which the city boy has. In passing thru the grades in a small one-roomed rural school there is nothing to look forward to after the eight grade, unless the boy's parents are financially able to send him to a large centre; where he may secure his secondary education.

Birthing of Democracy

"An education in our free and democratic country is every child's birthright, and the responsibility of providing it lies with the state. Through the medium of the consolidated school the state desires to bring to the boys and girls of our rural communities the same advantages and opportunities as belong to the boys and girls of our cities and large towns so that no longer will the rural districts be blest of their heritage by the larger centres, but that their young manhood and womanhood may be conserved to them; and that they may grow up receiving their education under the conditions of life in which, in the interest of the state they should continue, and make that contribution to the body politic as becomes the duty of every citizen.

"The democratization of education will mean, when properly worked out, the reduction of education to terms of practical life. The consolidated school will aim to make education practical. The course of studies will no longer be a god to be worshipped, but will become a servant to administer unto our necessities. It must maintain a high educational standard, but at the same time align itself with practical interests.

Develop Rural Scientists

"In rural communities the course of studies will tend to develop practical, scientific farmers. Emphasis will be placed upon scientific agriculture for boys, and domestic science for girls. By this means a perfect combination can be realized when the boys and girls of our rural communities reach the age of matrimony. By this means also one shall no longer hear the cry of 'Back to the Land', shall not have left the land.

"This democratization of education will mean a new love of country, and a new idea of patriotism. In these war-time days our idea of patriotism is associated with gallant charges through bullet-swept zones, and heroic deaths on the enemy's parapets. The new idea of patriotism will be associated with life. The patriot will be the man who will live and serve his country in the highest possible capacity.

"Democratization of education through the consolidated school system will bring about a quicker assimilation of the foreign population. We have in this country people from practically all over the world—people who have come to us from countries having a far different form of government from that of Canada, who have been born and brought up under different conditions from those which prevail here. In coming to this land it is natural for them to settle together and no doubt the wish is strong to retain their own language and customs. A small one-roomed school is erected and this serves to keep the community isolated—no contact is sought with the outside world and the growth in the knowledge of citizenship of these people is very much retarded.

Consolidates Community

"The erection of a consolidated school, including such a unit, means the widening of the community horizon; the children of these people are daily brought into contact with children from other communities. They learn to imitate our Canadian ways and methods, and they take back to their homes such knowledge and in turn impart it to their parents. This assimilating process becomes peculiarly efficient under the educational methods of consolidation.

"The growth of the movement in Alberta is evidenced by the fact that in 1913 there was one consolidated school, today there are forty-three and the department of education is lending its aid in the erection of these schools throughout the province wherever practicable."

IRMA OLD TIMER KILLED IN ACTION

Was Wounded At Battle of the Somme—Returned to the Front in December

News is to hand that Lieut. Thos. Hamilton was killed in action about Dec. 2nd, 1917. Thomas homesteaded north of town in 1907. He was a native of Ireland. He went to the old country and in 1915 enlisted with the Inniskilling Fusiliers. He was wounded in the battle of the Somme beginning of July 1916. He then took a course and passed the examinations and received a commission as lieutenant. He returned to the front about the first of November 1917. Tom was respected by all who knew him and the news of his death will be received with regret throughout the district.

Mr. J. Dueck Leaves To Join the Colors

On Monday last Jack Dueck of the Co-Op staff received notice to report at the Calgary headquarters on Jan. 29th. The Co-Op is sorry to lose his services, during his stay with us he has earned the confidence and respect of customers and staff, he carries the best wishes of his friends of Irma with him on his journey to join the fight for Liberty.

Mr. Dueck is the seventh from the Co-Op staff to answer his country's call, one H.J. Bars made the supreme sacrifice; two S. J. Eaton and F. McCready are wounded, the former losing a leg, and McCready received a metal for distinguished conduct, E.W. Carter was discharged on medical grounds, and two Gunner J.R. Love and J. Carter are on active service.

Irma Ladies Aid

The fortnightly meeting of the Ladies Aid will be held at the residence of Mrs. H.W. Love on Wednesday, January 30th. A goodly attendance is anticipated.

The Hospital Petition.

Did you get your signature on? About two hundred have signed, but the more petitioners the surer we are of a hospital that will be a boon to the people of this district. The healthiest persons sometimes need medical aid. Sign the petition and it'll be here when you need it!

LOCAL NEWS TOLD IN BRIEF

Tell Your News to the Editor and He in Turn Will Tell Hundreds Thru This Paper.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McLean are visiting friends at Calgary.

For best prices for your oats and barley go to J. W. Wyatt's.

Mr. J. G. Clark is attending the U.F.A. Convention at Calgary.

J. W. Wyatt is not closing the elevator until August 15th.

Mr. L. Swales visited friends in Irma this week.

Don't miss the Masquerade dance at the Ross school.

Mrs. S. A. Green and Isabel returned on Saturday from their trip in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The trustees of Alma Mater school met Tuesday night and appointed Mr. R. Williamson, secretary.

Mr. E.B. Mitchell and C. Burr were exempted from the draft by the Appeal Court at Wainwright on Friday.

Dr. Mecklenberg, optician, will make a professional visit at the Irma Drug Store on Thursday, Feb. 21st.

Among the new advertisements this week is Mr. Geo. R. Dickie. Mr. Dickie did considerable building in this district last year, and without a doubt will have lots to do this season.

While in Saskatoon last week Mr. H. Kasten purchased a 14-28 tractor and a 5 bottom plow for cash, and gave orders for a 24-46 separator to be delivered in August.

The annual meeting of the Farmer's Mutual Telephone Telephone Co. will be held tomorrow "Saturday" afternoon Jan. 26th in the Co-Op hall.

After five weeks of anxious waiting for word about his son who was reported missing, Mr. J. G. Clark has received a cable saying "George prisoner unharmed." We are all glad to hear the good news and look forward to seeing Lieut. Clark with us again some day.

Mr. Hinton sold a car of 2 C. W. oats last week which tested for seed and brought 95 cents per bushel at Saskatoon, making a new record for oats from this point. The cheque for the car amounted to \$1584.18. Mr. J. W. Wyatt handled the deal.

DANCE AT ALBERT SCHOOL

There will be a dance in the Albert School, Wednesday, January 30th. Ladies please bring baskets.

LETTER FROM FOOD CONTROLLER SUGGESTS WAYS AND MEANS HOW TO INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION

URGES SMALL LOT GARDENING, SUSPENSION OF GAME FISH REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN EXTENT, AND SOLVING FOOD PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO EACH COMMUNITY. RECOGNIZES VALUE OF SERVICES OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE CAUSE.

Editor, Irma Times,

My Dear Sir:

It is unnecessary for me to point out to you the serious world food situation and the imperative need of encouraging increased production during 1918. I am writing to thank the newspaper editors for what they are doing to make known the facts and to arouse the people to a realization of the gravity of the problem. I want also to suggest the advisability of stimulating local interest, as much as possible, in ways and means by which production may be increased in each and every community. In this work, the newspapers can perform an invaluable public service and at the same time interest their readers in practical discussions which have a direct bearing upon local problems in connection with the effort for increased production. I am taking the liberty of suggesting a few questions which might be so discussed.

In some of our Provinces there is certain legislation restrictive of agricultural production. It may be necessary under normal conditions but in times of national need laws should be suspended or amended. Then, too, most of the Provinces control their own game and fish laws: the supply of food could be considerably increased by making use of game fish to a greater extent than is possible at present, if these laws were carefully considered in the light of the urgent need for food and special regulations put in force with a view to utilizing to the utmost every available source of food supply while the present emergency continues. The keeping of hogs within the limits of Canadian municipalities has been strongly advocated, but is practically prohibited by existing municipal restrictions. The people living in suburban areas adjoining the cities and towns of Germany maintain and raise in this way nearly half a million hogs in excess of the total hog population of Canada. Poultry-keeping within municipal areas, under reasonable reasonable re-

strictions, would also be of general benefit. Legislation controlling and reducing the number of useless dogs in the country would do much to promote production of sheep.

Small lot gardening should also be encouraged. In this way an abundant supply of fresh vegetables would be assured and land now devoted to market gardens could be used for grain crops. This year the idea ought to be not merely to Grow Potatoes, but to Grow Good Potatoes and all kinds of vegetables.

Last year thousands of city people did a little gardening for the first time. This year their experience will be of value and the results should be in proportion to their proficiency.

You are conversant with local conditions in your municipality and, doubly, can add to the suggestion which I have made. Greater production offers the only permanent solution of the food problem and I am confident that the Press of Canada will do its utmost to impress the facts upon the people of this country.

It is of increased production is the necessity of organizing the manpower of the cities so that it may be the greatest possible factor in the successful prosecution of the war.

This at once suggests a large number of questions in regard to the employment of men in unnecessary work, multiplication of services, etc. By discussion of some of these problems through the newspapers much good could be accomplished.

Information which this Office can give you in connection with any of these matters will be supplied gladly and we shall welcome any suggestions which you may be good enough to offer. We have established a general Information Division which is engaged in collecting the latest available data in regard to the questions which I have mentioned. This Division is at your service.

Very truly yours,

W.J. Hanna.

Jarrow U. F. A. Donates

The Jarrow U. F. A. have just received an acknowledgement from the Canadian Red Cross Society, Head Office, Toronto, of the sum of \$678.00 sent them through the local branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada. They also forwarded \$100 to the French Emergency Fund a short time ago. The above amounts were made up as follows: Proceeds of Picnic July 2, \$500.00 Proceeds Firkus barn dance 268.61 Int. received 9.39

Total \$778.00

The above is an excellent amount raised by the Jarrow U. F. A. and helps to swell the funds for the very necessary cause.

Birthday Party.

Tuesday afternoon Master Peter Clute entertained a number of his friends at a birthday party. Among those present were May Dixon, Bernice Matheson, Lennie Peterson, Grace and Annie Peterson, Grace Love, Crosby Cook, Frank Peterson, Charley Peterson and Kathlene Clute. We hope the pleasant time spent will be a forecast of Peter's future.

School Meeting.

The adjourned meeting of the rate payers in the Irma school district was held Monday afternoon when a good representation of the ratepayers was present. The chairman explained that on account of there being a misunderstanding of the date of the last meeting he was not there. It was also explained that the teachers report was prepared and should have been presented at the last meeting it being no fault of the teachers that it was not presented.

After a lengthy discussion on several subjects and the approach of dark the meeting adjourned.

Later the trustees met and appointed R. J. Tate, secretary, and W. M. Reese, assessor.

The high cost of living has apparently caused a number of hungry dogs to move to town. Sentries appear at all back doors and some lively scraps occur whenever any garbage is thrown out. The council should arrange to dispose of or feed these poor dumb animals.

BIG BEAN SUPPER AND CONCERT

In Basement of Church

Friday Evening, Feb. 1

Supper and Concert 50c

Supper only 35c Concert 25c

Everybody Welcome

Men's Suits At Less Than Wholesale Prices

Fleischman's Yeast

In our endeavor to give our customers the best we have acquired the agency for Fleischman's Yeast. It is fresh and dependable. We receive a fresh shipment every second day. For good results every bake day, give it a trial.
2 Cakes For 5 Cents

Sewing Machines

When help is scarce and the farm wife has added duties to perform, a sewing machine cuts hours off mending time. Call and see the Standard Sit-straight, the machine that takes the backache out of sewing.

Fresh Fruit!

APPLES—First Grade	Per Box \$2.60
Second Grade	Per Box 2.40
Third Grade	Per Box 1.90
Japanese Oranges in boxes of 60	1.25
Sunkist Oranges	45c and 60c per dozen
Cranberries	2 lbs for 45c

Foot Warmers

Keep your feet warm and comfortable while driving around this winter. The **Clark Heater** for autos or buggies does the trick. The **Clark Heater** for Autos and Couters \$2.50 & 3.65
Charcoal for Heater 3 bricks for .25

Blankets

You'll need extra covers for the bed these nights. It costs little to keep warm with blankets at our prices. We have a large stock of flannelette, union and all wool blankets. Better buy yours before it gets real cold.

The Flannelette Blanket of good bodied soft wool flannelette 64-80 in. in white or grey with fancy pink or blue border. **Per Pair \$2.75**

Super Grey Blanket a good, warm, serviceable mixed wool blanket in dark grey with striped border. **Per Pair \$5.35**

The Edmond Cotton-Fleece Blanket has a downy wool like finish. Warm as wool and lasts longer. Color tan. Size 64-76. **\$5.00**

The Kitchener is a splendid dark grey all wool blanket. For warmth and durability it can't be best. **Per Pair \$9.00**

WOMEN'S RUBBERS

The Sarety, a plain storm front rubber of medium weight. **Price \$3.00**

The Croquet, a plain low cut rubber for low heeled shoes. **Price .85**

The Mabel, a stylish low cut rubber for high heeled shoes. **Price .85**

The Ideal Blizzard, a low cut cloth top rubber with storm front. **Price 1.45**

The Parisienne, a stylish overshoe, has high cloth top, fastens with two buttons. **Price 1.40**

The Bertha, one buckle cloth topped overshoe, fleece lined, a good shoe for work around the farm. **Price 1.65**

Save Your Checks

We give one dollar in trade for every twenty dollars of our cash register checks which you return to us. This is a very substantial reduction and well worth taking advantage of.

After Stocktaking Clean Up Sale

Men's Suits at Less Than Cost.---Odd Sizes of Last Season's Goods

At Pre-War Prices



Peck's

Here's a chance that's not likely to happen again for some time. In spite of the talk of scarcity of clothing materials heard everywhere, we are clearing out all our old stock at prices that's practically giving them away. People in the know predict standard clothes of one style and color for everyone. Don't wait for the controller to cut down your clothing supply, buy an extra suit at our special prices. Every suit is marked at less than manufacturers prices at the present time. They're odd sizes left over from last year. They are in the way. We need room for new stock and we are willing to sacrifice profit to get rid of them. You'll need an extra suit sometime, and you'll pay about double for it if you don't buy now. Sizes range from 35" to 42". Prices are net.

Blur Serges, Reg \$13.00	clear at \$9.50
Black and white stripes reg 11.50	clear at 7.75
Brown slightly soiled reg 11.00	clear at 7.00
Pepper and Salt Tweeds reg 15.00	clear at 11.75
Brown Tweed reg 20.00	clear at 14.00
Grey Tweed reg 10.00	clear at 7.35
Brown Tweed reg 10.00	clear at 7.35
Black and white stripe tweed reg 13.00	clear at 9.65

Mackinaw Coats

2 only Khaki reg \$7.00	clear at 6.00
1 only Black reg 6.00	clear at 5.00

Sheep Lined Coats

Blue duck shell large beaverette collar reg \$7.25	to clear \$6.65
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GENT'S FURNISHING DEPT.

Weatherstrip

This weather will find the weak spots in doors and windows. Better fill them up. Here's the thing to keep out the cold. Anti-Frost weatherstrip of very heavy felt in boxes of 38 feet per box. **Price .75**

Winter Wear For Men

Sheepskin Wannigans, with leather or fibre sole. A good warm rig for winter wear inside overshoes. **Per pair \$2.65**

Overshoes, heavyweight waterproof cloth top One buckle fastener, strong corrugated rubber soles and heels with rolled up snug. Proof edges. **Per pair \$2.35**

A lighter overshoe **Per pair \$2.25**

Winter Socks. We have them in all grades, thick or thin, cotton, cotton mixture or all wool. **From 25c up**

Mittens, heavy wool inside mitt in red or blue. **60c pair**

Medium weight wool mitt in Khaki **45c pair**

Light weight grey mitt **40c pair**

Strong pliable horsehide pullovers **1.85 pair**

Excellent pigskin pullover **1.50 pair**

Cheaper grades in mule or chrome

New Wall Paper

All those dull, dingy rooms need freshening up with bright, attractive wallpaper. It'll make time spent indoors more pleasant. We are agents for **Empire Semi-Trimmed Wall Paper**. Ask to see our samples of the beautiful new papers. They will brighten and beautify your home at small cost and little labour.

HARDWARE DEPT.

The Irma Co-operative Co. Limited
Irma, Alberta

THE FARMERS STORE

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO., LTD.

Are you wondering where to buy your next bill of lumber?

Why not ask your neighbor—he got his from us—ask him if he had any trouble with us showing him one grade, attempting to load him with an inferior grade and ask him if he did not get satisfaction and a better deal than offered him any place else

Talk it over with whom you please but see us before buying.

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO., Ltd.

H. A. CLUTE, Local Mgr.

IRMA, ALTA

Standard Dress.

A Probability

No woollens are to be procured from abroad for the civilian trade in Canada next winter. The men and women of the Dominion will either have to wear their old clothes wear cotton mixtures, or else take their chances on securing material from the few remaining stocks of wool now in the country. This is the message brought back to Edmonton by A. G. Calder, manager of the House of Hoberlin, who has spent two weeks investigating the condition of the woollen market.

While in Toronto, Mr. Calder met Jaeger, the famous English woollen expert, by appointment. From this authority Mr. Calder learned that the English mills simply could not undertake to ship orders to Canada. In England the stress of the wool shortage is felt to such an extent that the government is manufacturing standard suits in standard colors at a standard price for the men of the nation. "If the war keeps up" said Mr. Calder, "this step will also have to be taken in Canada and a continuation of hostilities will in all probability see the men of this country wearing suits of simple blue, brown or grey, which have been manufactured by the authorities and sold at a set price."

How can the men of Edmonton make sure of having woollen suits next winter? Mr. Calder was asked. "Only by buying two or more suits now," was the reply. "We can't get wool from England, we can't get it from the States and they'll have to take their chances on securing clothes from the stocks already in the country. Personally

I can say that our firm has an immense stock of wool fabrics in bonded warehouses which has been stored for the present contingency."

Mr. Calder also supplied a little fashion note for the interviewer by saying that for spring wear the men of Canada and the United States will wear clothes of simple cut on narrow lines. There will be no foppishness. Trench belted suits will be bad form and sold only on cheaper models. Men's attire will be strictly de rigueur.

IRMA MARKET

(Subject to change without notice)

Wheat—	
No. 1 Northern	201
No. 2 "	198
No. 3 "	195
No. 4 "	188
Oats—	
No. 2 CW	72
No. 1 feed, extra	69
Feed	66
Barley—	
No. 3	120
No. 4	113
Rye—	
No. 1	150
No. 2	145
Flax—	
No. 1 NW	300
No. 2 CW	282
No. 3 CW	260
Potatoes, per bus.	1.25
Butter, per lb.	40
Eggs, per doz.	40
Flour	6.00
Sugar	2.25
Beef cows, per lb.	4 7
Steers, per lb.	6 9
Mutton, per lb.	8
Hogs, per lb tops	16
Hay, per ton	5.00
Coal, per ton	5.00 to 6.50

Auction Sale

7 Miles North of Jarrow and 12 Miles North-East of Irma On

Friday January 18

35 HEAD OF CATTLE 35

14 Milch Cows, 4 Fresh, the Rest with Calf

11 Heifers, Rising Two Years

11 Calves

9 HEAD OF HORSES 9

SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 10 O'CLOCK
LUNCH AT NOON

Owner John Therou
Auctioneer J. W. Stuart Clerk R. J. Tate

For Good
4-foot Tamarac Wood

See

P. E. JONES
IRMA TRANSFER

Humphrey P. May**BARRISTER****Main St. - Wainwright****Money to Loan****Special Attention to Estates**

**Commencing October 3rd, 1917,
I will be in Irma regularly every
Wednesday Morning**

Irma Harness Shop**Open for Business December 12th**

All Kinds of Harness work, Shoe Repairing will receive expert attention.

Let us fix your harness for spring

C. W. BAKER, Prop.**LET F. W. WATKINSON**

HANDLE YOUR INSURANCE FOR FIRE AND LIVE STOCK

**F. W. WATKINSON
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT
Fire and Live Stock Insurance Insured**

SAVE THE CALVES

Mightiest swing ever aimed at premature calling, and cattle abortion, guaranteed to stop calf losses or money back, no time lost, 1 or 100 cattle treated in 5 minutes, treatment will appeal to a cattle owner at once. Send for printed matter on cattle abortion.

McQUEEN'S PRODUCTS

Plant & Head Office, EDMONTON
Post Office Box 321, Edmonton, Alberta

**IF YOU WANT TO EAT WELL
IF YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL
IF YOU WANT THE BEST SERVICE**

STOP AT**EDMONDS HOTEL, IRMA****GO TO THE****Irma Machine Shop**

**FOR
REPAIRS FOR FORD
CARS**

Shock Absorbers, Steering devices
Tires, Inner Tubes and Tube Tape
Champion Spark Plugs in all sizes
Wet Chains and Non-skid
Transmission Grease, Hard Oil
And Cylinder Oil

C. W. LATTNER**Prop.****M. J. CARDELL**

**BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
AND NOTARY**
PHONE 28 MAIN STREET
WAINWRIGHT



Meetings are held every Tuesday evening in the Co-operative Hall at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren Welcome
J. C. McKay, E. T. McDowell
N. G. V. G.
J. F. Milden, R. S.

DR. MACQUEEN,**Dentist of Wainwright.**

At home any time except for one week beginning on the 4th Monday of each month. Better phone for an appointment.

CORRESPONDENCE**Editor Irma Times****Dear Sir:**

I read an article in your paper dated Jan. 9th, 1918, second deny, fourth paragraph under the heading of God and the Casualty List. HOW WAS DROVE A DOUBTER TO BELIEF IN IMMORTALITY.

Can I beg of you a little space in your paper for the next issue, I believe it will be of interest to the readers of your paper and assist others that is in the same condition of mind as this gentleman is that wrote this article on his belief of the immortality of the soul, through fear, that every one more or less when death faces them they have some hope of being conscious somewhere after death. All the rest of hundreds going down into death, some that is near and dear to us which causes many a heart ache and tear. Never in the history of this world has there been so much sorrow, sickness, sighing, crying and dying as there is today. Should we listen to what this one, or that one says of our hope of the hereafter? If we believe in God and the Bible as his inspired word should we not look there for our hope of a future life? St. Paul in 2nd Corinthians 5:10 Scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine proof for correction for instruction in righteousness that the man of God may be perfect thoroughly furnished, unto all good works.

What does the Scripture teach about immortality? What is man? Is man conscious or unconscious when dead? Is man a divine being or a human being? Is he mortal or immortal? Many people tell us that man is a composite creature of three parts: body, spirit and soul; that the spirit and soul mean practically the same thing; that man is begotten and born like other animals but at the time of conception God intervenes in some mysterious way and implants in that body a spirit or soul; that that soul is immortal can never die, lives on forever, and is always conscious.

If that condition be true it means that God is responsible for every idiot, every born criminal because these are leaved upon conditions over which they have absolutely no control. A child is begotten by drunken and debauched parents, and at the very moment of conception, God intervenes and implants in that child just conceived an immortal spark, the child is born necessarily a depraved creature. It lives on earth a while, dies and must spend eternity in this miserable condition without choice or election on its part. Such a theory is wholly unreasonable. I have just described is creature. God makes nothing imperfect. His work is perfect—(Deut. 32:5) God is in wise responsible for the life of imperfect or depraved beings.

BIBLE ANSWER

The bible declares, Man is of the earth earthly. He is not spiritual. (1 Cor. 15:45-47) Man is a human being. He is not a spirit being. A spirit hath not flesh or bones (Luke 24:39) Spirit beings have spiritual bodies. Human, or natural beings, have human or natural bodies (1 Cor. 15:44) Adam the first man was not spiritual. That was not first which spiritual (1 Cor. 15:46) Man is the highest order of animal life the crowning glory of God's earthly creation. He is composed of body and breath of life, like other animals. The word breath of life is sometimes spoken of as spirit of life meaning life principle or that which animates. The uniting of the breath of life with the body produces the soul or being.

THE SOUL

What is the soul? The Scriptures answer. The Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and man became a living soul. (Gen. 2:7.)

Was the dust of the earth conscious before formed into a body? No! Was the body conscious when formed before it received the breath of life? It was not. Did the breath of life possess consciousness? Certainly not. What then is conscious? We answer the soul or being; the creature, the man.

Every creature that breathes is a soul. God applied the words living soul to the lower order of animals long before the creation of man. (Gen. 1:20 and 30-margin). The word soul is applied to both men and beasts in numbers (31:28) and levy a tribute unto the Lord of the men of war which went forth to battle; one soul of five hundred, both of the persons and of the beavers, and of the asses, and of the mules. In his word declares that all die alike and all to the same place. For that which beareth the sons of men beareth beasts; even one thing beareth them as the one dieth so dieth the other; yes, they have all one breath; so that a

man hath no pre-eminence above a beast, for all is vanity. All go unto one place. All are of the dust. And all turn to dust again. (Eccles. 3:10,20).

Can any one in the face of this deny that the ox is a soul, when the Bible says it is? Will any one contend that an ox is conscious after death?

A soul is a moving, breathing, sentient being that has senses and exercises the same. No man has a soul, but every man is a soul. Mark the distinction between having a thing and being that thing.

PENALTY OF THE LAW

God said to Adam, Thou shalt not eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge, for in the day that thou eatest thereof of dying, thou shalt die. (Gen. 2:17 margin) If the soul is immortal, then God did not mean what he said, because an immortal creature could not be put to death. Was this announced penalty of the law to apply to the body only, or to the soul? Some people contend that the body died and the soul continued to live, but the Bible answers (Ezek. 18:4) The soul that sinneth it shall die, and again in Psalms 89:48. What man is he that liveth and shall not see death, shall he deliver his soul from the grave?

MAN NOT IMMORTAL

Man is a soul, man dies, therefore the soul dies. There is a distinction between eternal life and immortal life. A creature may live eternally and yet not be immortal. Immortality means that quality of life not subject to cessation; means that the creature cannot die and God, even, has not the power to destroy such a one. Has God power to destroy the soul? Jesus answers. Fear him who is able to destroy soul and body (Matt 10:28) Can a soul that is destroyed still have consciousness? Impossible! I would give ten dollars for one scripture text which says, Man has an immortal soul.

THE FIRST LIE

Jesus, who spoke with authority, pointed out that Satan is the author of the cry of undecidable or immortal souls, and that this was the beginning of lies. God had definitely said to man Ye shall surely die. The soul that sinneth, it shall die. Satan appeared to Mother Eve and asked, Why do you not eat of the fruit in the midst of Eden? To which Eve replied, God has said, ye shall not eat thereof lest ye die, to which Satan rejoined, ye shall not surely die (Gen. 3:2-5) Here Satan told the first lie, and from it all other lies have had their birth. In proof of this Jesus states, Satan was the father of lies, liar from the beginning and abode not in the truth (John 8:44.) Again we read in the Scriptures concerning Satan, He is the God of this age. The God of this age hath blinded the minds lest the light of the glorious gospel should shine unto them (2 Cor. 4:4) From the day of Mother Eve's deception until now, Satan has been blinding the minds of men to God's glorious plan by this same falsehood—there is no death, the dead are conscious. The theory that the dead are conscious is not supported by the Scriptures, but is based upon Satan's falsehood and the deception he has so successfully practiced upon the people.

WHY MEN DIE

It is a principal of God's law that every perfect, righteous creature is entitled to life. It follows that every unrighteous creature has no legal right to life. God enforced his judgement against Adam in a gradual manner, viz: by forcing Adam out of Eden, where the food was perfect, and forcing him to obtain his sustenance from the unfinished earth which brought forth or produced poisonous foods. As he partook of these poisonous foods, disease was taken into his blood and the death process began and was gradual until he was completely dead. Adam was legally dead when he sinned from Eden, actually and completely dead 930 years later.

Adam was given power before he sinned to transmit the spark of life, or life principle to his children. The judgement of God deprived him of his legal right to life and he judged himself the power of reproduction, in other words, his offspring were begotten under the disability that their father was laboring under, viz: without legal right to life, and the Father Adam transmitted to his offspring the same poisonous, diseased blood system. The perfect man Adam begot no children. His children he begot after he was under the sentence of death and therefore he transmitted to all of his offspring the disease in his own body. Consequently, the operation of God's law system, all of Adam's children inherited death were born legally dead, or without a legal right to life. In proof of this we read in (Psalms 51:5) Behold I was shapen in iniquity and in sin did my mother

conceive me; and again (Romans 5:12) as by the disobedience of one man sin entered the world, and death by sin therefore death passed upon all men, for all have sinned. It follows that every man that has died, died because of the judgement was justly placed against Adam and which by inheritance came upon his offspring. Every man thus justly dying would of necessity remain dead forever unless God had made some provision for his redemption and resurrection.

REDEMPTION

In John 3:16 we read; for God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

I submit that these words of the master conclusively prove that the dead are unconscious until the awakening to the resurrection. A creature that perished could not have consciousness, and in this scripture the statement is made that all would perish forever with the provision God made for redemption through Jesus Christ.

WHY RESURRECTION POSSIBLE

The perfect man Adam sinned and therefore forfeited all his right to life. Before his sin the entire human race, unborn was in his loins, that is to say, he had the power to produce the race and in this sense the whole race had a life standing in Adam. When he sinned all his rights were lost, hence all of his offspring were born legally dead. The Apostle emphasizes this fact when he says: In Adam all die. Gods law provided that his might be satisfied by the voluntary death of an another equal to Adam, a life for a life (Exodus 21:23) Jesus partook of flesh and blood for the very purpose of redeeming man (Heb 2:9.) He stated (Mark 10:45) that he came to give his life as ransom (corresponding price), by his death and resurrection from the dead, God provided the ransom price for Adam and his offspring. This was an absolute guarantee that the entire human race, in God's due time would be released from the condemnation of death and awakened to a resurrection. Because the penalty of sin is death and death, cessation of life, was necessary for the man Christ Jesus to die in order to redeem mankind from that death sentence; and the fact of his death and resurrection, the apostle argues is conclusive proof that all the dead shall come forth. (1 Cor. 15:16-18) If the dead rise not, then Christ is not, then Christ is not raised and if Christ be not raised your faith is vain. Ye are yet in your sins, then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished. Moreover, he says that even Christians are perished utterly destroyed, if there be no resurrection.

Jesus points out that all the dead are to be awakened to the resurrection (John 5:28,29) Awakened from where? We ask: From heaven? Purgatory? An intermediate state? Hell fire and brimstone, or where? Let God's word answer, which says, They that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake (Daniel 12:2).

What then is to be awakened to the resurrection, the soul, body or what? St. Paul says in (1 Cor 15:35-38) some men will say, how are the dead raised up and with what body do they come? Thou fool that which thou sowest, thou sowest not the body that shall be, but God giveth it a body as it pleaseth him. It is not all the bodies that are to be resurrected, and this clearly shown by the words above quoted, God giveth it a body. What is the it? Mark you it is that which is resurrected.

When we get a clear understanding of God's law, this scripture is easily clarified. God formed man of the dust of the earth, breathed into his nostrils, and man became a living soul. The soul was the it, in proof of that. Mark the words, the soul that sinneth it shall die. Therefore, God made the it. The soul it dies and St. Paul says the soul is resurrected and God gives it the soul, the being, the man, the creature—a body as it pleaseth him. And then in the context he points out that some will receive spiritual bodies and others natural bodies.

We submit, upon the whole, that the scriptures clearly teach that man is a soul; that the soul is mortal subject to God's law; that the soul means man, the creature; the soul (man creature) dies, and would forever remain out of existence except that God has made provision for redemption, awakening and resurrection and the scriptures with one accord conclusively prove that the soul is unconscious from the moment of death to the moment of awakening to the resurrection.

Thanking you for the space in your paper I am, dear sir, yours respectfully,

• Ira J. Nichols;
P.O. Wavy Lake, Alberta

I. O. O. F. INSTALL OFFICERS.

Irma Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 86 met for installation of officers on Tuesday, January 15th. The following were appointed;

J. P. Grand, J. C. McKay.
N. G. T. Knowles.
V. G. A. A. Dickson.
R. S., N. M. Mathieson.
F. S., H. McElrath.
Treas., C. J. Knudson.
R. S. N. G., Wm. Barber.
L. S. N. G., G. B. Sawyer.
R. S. V. G., F. Hill.
L. S. V. G., F. S. Johnston.
Con., R. J. Tate.
Ward., A. Knapp.
Chap., C. T. Hockin.
L. S. S., J. W. Wyatt.
R. S. S., W. B. Peterson.
I. G., Wm. Reese.
O. G., H. W. Love.

The installation ceremonies were conducted by District Deputy Grand Master Jno. Milden, assisted by District Deputy Grand Warden H. W. Love, Secretary R. J. Tate, and Chaplain Wm. Reese.

The proceedings ended up with a supper at the Edmonds hotel.

IRMA MARKET

(Subject to change without notice)

Wheat—	
No. 1 Northern	201
No. 2	198
No. 3	195
No. 4	188
Oats—	
No. 2 CW	71
No. 1 feed, extra	68
Feed	65
Barley—	
No. 3	125
No. 4	120
Rye—	
No. 1	150
No. 2	145
Flax—	
No. 1 NW	295
No. 2 CW	292
No. 3 CW	270
Potatoes, per bus	1.25
Butter, per lb.	40
Eggs, per doz.	40
Flour	6.00
Sugar	2.25
Beef cows, per lb.	4.7
Steers, per lb.	6.9
Mutton, per lb.	8
Hogs, per lb tops	16
Hay, per ton	5.00
Coal, per ton	5.00 to 6.50

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Are you wondering where to buy your next bill of lumber?

Why not ask your neighbor—he got his from us—ask him if he had any trouble with us showing him one grade, attempting to load him with an inferior grade and ask him if he did not get satisfaction and a better deal than offered him any place else

Talk it over with whom you please but see us before buying.

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO., Ltd.

H. A. CLUTE, Local Mgr. IRMA, ALTA

MASQUERADE**DANCE**

Will Be Held In The
Ross School House

On
FRIDAY, FEB. 1ST
Prizes Will Be Given For
The Best Six Costumes

NET PROCEEDS to be given to the
Local RED CROSS FUND

Admission Gents \$1.00
Ladies Free

Ladies Please Bring Refreshments

Masks may be obtained at
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Costumes On Hire
Give Your Order in Good Time To The
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MAID MARJORY

— BY —

L. G. MOBERLY

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(Continued.)

"Do you really imagine things always have a beautiful side? How very young and crude," Leslie said, a little sneer in her voice. "Your idea is a comfortable one, no doubt, but quite unworkable, of course, quite unworkable. As a matter of fact, the ugly side of things is usually the most prominent side and there is generally no beautiful one at all. You will find that out as you grow older."

"I don't think I shall," the girl answered, under her breath, and Leslie laughed.

"Wait and see," she said. "Life looks quite different viewed from the standpoint of your age or of mine. Wait and see. I like my unbecoming pictures. They give me pleasure to paint, and pleasure to contemplate afterwards." Meg snickered a little. The leanness in the speaker's eyes, the sneer in her voice, chilled the girl, and the weirdness, the positive evil in many of the paintings effected her strangely.

"I am sorry," she said, in response to Leslie's last words, and the elder woman laughed again.

"Never mind," she answered; "If you come here I should like to differ. I can put up with your criticisms. And I think I should like you to come," she said, with characteristic abruptness. "I can't paint as much as I used to do, because my eyes get tired. I want to be read in the evening. I sometimes have too much of my maid's companionship; as I tell you, I can't face being left alone with her again. When would you come?"

"Whenever you wish," Meg said, surprised by the suddenness of the whole transaction, but oddly attracted nevertheless to the beautiful woman with the cold eyes; to the strange, bare study, and above all to the weird reaching down stretching away into infinity under the great arch of sky.

CHAPTER XII.

I Can Give You a Cue

"I called in answer to the advertisement I've seen in every paper this morning—the advertisement about Delicia Donaldson."

Mr. Danvers looked closely at his visitor, a big, heavily built man, who spoke with a strong, clear, confident and looked round the office with a hurried, furtive glance that only a disinterested, usually untroubled lawyer.

"You can help me, perhaps," Mr. Danvers said, speaking in his customary smooth accents, though his visitor's roving, shifty glance made him feel uncomfortably nervous; and, as he expressed his doubts, he turned to the other side of the desk. "Drake—Drake's name, yes, I can tell you something about Delicia Donaldson, if you tell me why you want to know anything about her," and Matthew Drake chuckled softly at his own perspicacity, and cast an odd, sidelong glance at the man in the armchair by the writing desk.

"There is no secret whatever about the matter," Mr. Danvers answered. "For years Mr. Geoffrey Marstead has been searching for Miss Delicia Donaldson or her heirs. By his father's wishes that lady or her heirs inherit the bulk of the Marstead fortune. Until now we have been unable to get any clue to Miss Donaldson, but young Mr. Marstead has lately stumbled across something which he thinks may prove to be a clue to the lady, and he is trying to substantiate it."

"Well, look here. I've met a man to beat about the bush, and I can tell you as much about Delicia Donaldson as any man living can, because, as it happens, she was my sister-in-law."

"Your sister-in-law?" "That's it. Delicia Donaldson (if it's the same Delicia, and I'll dare swear it is; the two names together are not a common combination) married my brother, Joseph Drake. He went over to England years and years ago, met her there, married her, and took her back to Australia, where he belonged. But she was never well out there—she never looked happy at all. There was a story of some love disappointment of hers in the old country, and I believe she never really got over it, though we never knew the details of the affair; she died many years ago when her little girl was still a very small child."

"You know nothing of her connection with Mr. Marstead—John Marstead, Geoffrey's father? You cannot explain to me why he was so anxious to leave his money to her?"

"No, I know nothing whatever about her connection with John Marstead. I don't know the name of the man who played her false. I have no explanation to offer for his motives in wishing to leave her money, unless by any remote chance he was the fellow who jilted her. I never knew her husband, my brother, was bitter about it—very bitter—but even to him she would never tell the name of her false lover. Whoever the villain was he broke the heart of one of the sweetest women that ever lived. He murdered her as surely as if he had stuck a knife between her ribs. That's all I can say, and I wish he had had the punishment of the devil; he wanted the best punishment that could be meted out to him. I can tell you that."

"Do you recognize this portrait?"

W. N. U. 1192

"Good God!" Drake exclaimed, as he took from the other's hand the miniature which a few days earlier Geoffrey Marstead had shown to Meg. "Do I recognize this? It is a likeness of Delicia. Anybody who had ever seen her must recognize it. But I never saw her when she looked as the woman in this miniature looks. I never saw her with a smile on her face and a light in her eyes. When I knew her she didn't often smile, and her eyes were never quite lost their sadness. Curse the brute who wiped the light out of them, curse him—is it I say and always shall say."

"If John Marstead is the man who wronged her, then the man who did her wrong is dead," Mr. Danvers said quietly; "and on his death bed it is evident that he tried his level best to make such tardy amends as were possible. He impressed it upon his son that Delicia Donaldson or her heirs should be found, and that the great Marstead fortune should be theirs. He tried to make amends."

"Amends—amends?" Drake echoed scornfully. "What good does that do to a woman who died of a broken heart?"

"It is perfectly plain that he was overwhelmingly anxious to set right some wrong which he felt he had committed against Delicia Donaldson. He should be inclined to suppose that your surmise is correct, and that John Marstead was the man who jilted her. That would be an explanation of his great anxiety to find her. For ten years Mr. Geoffrey Marstead has been searching in vain for Delicia Donaldson or her descendants. Perhaps you can tell me which her daughter is still alive? You say she left a daughter?"

(To Be Continued.)

No Deafening Roar of Battle

Correspondents Watching Big Push Not Impressed by Noise

After lunch some of us drove up to an old fort on the top of a high hill to have a look at the battle. Helicopters and gas masks were hardly necessary. The French bombardment was French bombardment were few and far between. The only possible danger was from the gas. From each side were very steadily firing at the other's airplanes. Sometimes these planes with their swirling, heading and diving, and white or black shrapnel bursts were directly overhead, and then it did not seem as if the battle was being fought at all. But everybody did.

Ordinarily we could have seen for miles and miles the long line of the battle positions; but on this bright

human summary day a great white smoke had been drawn up if to conceal his writhings, his sufferings, and his sudden deaths. It was all smoke and wicked upsurings of white hot flames and white hot noises. Just in front of his first line trenches the great smoking screen, hundreds of feet high, jumped and quivered and charged; it was white and dark and buff colored; sometimes great rings floated upward from it, sometimes its skyline was broken by an upblast from some overpowering blast. But always the screen was impenetrable, like "some monstrous and supernatural pack of fog."

There were other things to see—sometimes fitted in, once in a while the black and white bursts of shrapnel smoke hot after them. There were things to hear, too, but not what you had expected, nothing deafening. Our nearest heavy battery was less than a hundred yards away. The concussion pushed you quite hard sometimes, but that was all. You could talk, and a hearty laugh almost drowned the whole bombardment itself. It sounded a good deal like the rolling of very many drums. The beelike humming of the airplanes was louder.

We went down to have a close look at one of the heavy batteries. The piece to be fired was a little over-erected, and so while waiting for it to cool the officer in charge gave us some powder to play with. It looked like sticks of chewing gum, slightly warped, and some of it was just the color, other sticks were mauve or buff. The color effect of a hand-drawn was very pretty. We played with it like kids, lighting it and holding it in our hands, and watching its slow candlelike burning. And then somebody said, "Attention," and we threw it all away and stuffed our fingers in our ears, and were treated to one perfectly dreadful explosion. A team of tired horses which had just toiled up with a wagonload of shells didn't even prick up their ears. Gouverneur Morris in Collier's Weekly.

Why Wheat is Needed

The Grain of All Others That Should Be Produced

Wheat is the grain above all others that the food controller wants the people of Canada to produce and to save for export—and why? Three grains—wheat, rye and barley—are peculiarly suited to making bread. Non, but these three will make it as it is common knowledge. There are at least two strong reasons why the allies cannot use other cereals entirely to make up their deficiency in wheat: (1) People who are working under unusual stress are not in a situation to tolerate any marked deviation from the normal diet; (2) European trade conditions make such substitution extremely difficult.

Ready-witted

"You need a change of scene." "But doctor, I'm a travelling man." "Why-er—that's the point. Stay at home awhile and see somebody besides hotel rooms and railway stations."

Demonstrating Farm Machinery

Farm Implements for Demonstration Purposes at University of Saskatchewan

The University of Saskatchewan has probably one of the largest, if not the largest, collection of farm implements on the North American continent for demonstration purposes. This collection has been got together in four years, and consists of practically every implement that is on sale in Western Canada. Exclusive of tractors and small engines, the value of the exhibit exceeds \$35,000.

The machines are replaced from time to time with newer and more up-to-date models, so that the farmer can compare all the latest makes of farm machinery without being harassed by any agent to buy his particular machine. Two of the professors of the university and other experts in charge of the exhibits are glad to help anyone to compare the different machines, pointing out the principal differences and advantages claimed by the makers for the various types. Many farmers are now buying larger machinery in order to increase their production and before buying they go to the university to look over the different makes, as well as to find out the principles on which the machines work, and the points to be observed in adjusting and operating them.

The men who take the short courses in gas engines also get work in farm machinery, this being an essential part in farming with gas engines.

One of the chief benefits afforded by the demonstration of these machines is the help it gives to American and other settlers who know little about the implements being used in Western Canada. By getting valuable information on the different implements they are able to prevent mistakes, and save a great deal of time and money.

She was one of those little women who are always looking for something that will take up their husbands' minds. "John," she said, "I wish you would mend the front door lock." "Can't," replied John, quaking like an aspen leaf. "I've got the s-shaking ague."

"Oh, well, then I know the very thing you can sit the ashes,"—Tit-Bits.

Lord Halsbury, during one of his terms of office, had occasion to visit a certain lunatic asylum in his official capacity.

"I'm the Lord Chancellor," he announced to the attendant at the door.

The man looked at him curiously for a moment.

"This way, sir," he said, very firmly, "we have three more of 'em in here."—Tit-Bits.

Do Animals Think?

This Observer Gives Horses and Cattle Credit for Considerable Intelligence

I am surprised that any one should still hold to the old theory, that animals do not think. That theory is smashed completely by the one fact that memory, which is conceded to all animals by every one who knows them at all, is defined as "the conscious reproduction of a previous thought." Either our scientific men who deny thought in the lower orders must agree that thought is common to these animals, or they must remodel the definition of memory.

How about the mare that broke through a barbed wire fence and travelled a mile and a half to the home of my brother-in-law when she was sick, waking him in the middle of the night by pawing at his door because her owner had taken her there a year before when she was sick as now? How about our own red cow with the top horn, who learned to carry her bell so the clapper would not touch the bell, while she made her way into the corn field? How about the pig who learned to reach a choice morsel through the fence, stepping back to look the warden over, then getting up on his knees to run her head under the fence, which was on short posts that kept it two feet off the ground, rolling herself through below the rails to the garden? How about the mischievous horse of Henry Ferguson, in Minnesota, that would tease his mate to try and bite his knee, then either bump the nose of the biter with his knee or catch his rein in his teeth and yank on it till the mate threw his head up? Saw that done myself at least a dozen times in an hour. E. E. Harriman, in Literary Digest.

Airplane Ambulances

The many uses to which airplanes have been put during the war are hardly known to the general public. Unlike other war weapons, they have been used to save life as well as destroy it. During the Serbian retreat airplanes were used as ambulances for the first time. Thirteen gravely wounded men needed to be moved at once; several would lose their lives unless operated upon without delay. The journey over mountainous roads to a coast hospital was beyond their strength, so it was decided to carry them to the Italian port of Vaulna by airplane. One of the worst cases travelled over two hundred miles thus, the pilot making one landing—at Frizend—to make sure that his passenger was safe alive.

She—Of course you will want the ring back.

He—No, you may as well keep it—no other girl of my acquaintance could wear it except on her thumb.—Judge.

Money in Hogs

Some Successful Hog Raising Experiments Go On in Alberta

At the present time when the question of greater production of food is vital it will interest many readers to learn the experiences of some farmers who have made a success of hog raising in Central Alberta. The following are extracts of letters which have been received by the board of agricultural education, Alberta:

"As to hog raising, I generally raise two litters from each brood sow each year, and I get them on the market at six to eight months old from 180 to 200 pounds."—Wm. Weir, Millet, Alberta.

"I find hog raising highly profitable. In addition to skim milk or butter milk, I feed principally oat chop. With the enormous oat crops we get here, this can be very cheaply produced, and I have the straw for my steers. I never keep my hogs longer than six months, and always get them to average well over two hundred pounds at this age. I have had individuals go as high as 200 pounds at this age. In 1916 I took a little extra care with one litter of nine hogs. I sold these just over five months, and they averaged 225½ pounds. Two-thirds of the price obtained for this lot was clear profit."—Leon Abbott, Clover Bar, Alberta.

Mr. Angus McDonnell, of Ray Settlement, Rural Route No. 1, St. Albert P.O., writes that he has turned off a bunch of hogs fed on skim milk and a little mill off and finished on barley, to make choice bacon hogs weighing at an average of 168 pounds at five months and ten days. Mr. McDonnell prefers, however, to keep his hogs longer. His last farrowed—sold in May, 1917—were from ten to eleven months old, averaging 335 pounds and sold at \$15.10 per hundred.

Mr. A. B. Campbell of Edmonton, says that on his farm near Fort Saskatchewan, he turns off his hogs at six months old, averaging slightly over 200 pounds.

Experiments such as these among Alberta farmers can be multiplied. They have possibly a better feed for their hogs. Barley is an exceedingly satisfactory crop; the yield is high and the grain is remarkably plump and heavy. The labor required in other parts to produce an acre of corn will produce several acres of magnificent barley. Hogs fed on this barley, with dairy waste and possibly some roots, can be turned into bacon and hams much superior to the corn-fed product, and can be raised at least as cheaply and matured as early.

Oh You Iona Bond!

We like the beautiful brunette. We don't despise the winsome blonde. But best of all the girls we've met is little Miss Iona Bond.

Some men in business are like the chap who used a cannon for shooting mice.

Juvenile Stock Feeding Competitions

Great Interest Being Shown by the Girls and Boys

Boys' and girls' stock feeding competitions have become a regular feature at exhibitions throughout Western Canada. These competitions are generally arranged by breeders' associations, sometimes with the assistance of the department of agriculture of the province, and other public bodies. Usually they are confined to boys and girls between the ages of ten and fifteen years, who are required to feed, care for and look after a calf, a pig or a lamb, as the case may be, for a certain period previous to the opening of the fair.

Of all the competitions at the Calgary fair recently, probably the greatest interest was shown in the baby beef competition. The object of the competition was to give special encouragement to boys and girls to become directly interested in the feeding and care of live stock. The competition was for heifers, purebred or grade born in 1916 and fed between November 1st and the date of the competition was to give special encouragement to boys and girls to become directly interested in the feeding and care of live stock. The competition was for heifers, purebred or grade born in 1916 and fed between November 1st and the date of the competition was to give special encouragement to boys and girls to become directly interested in the feeding and care of live stock. The competition was for heifers, purebred or grade born in 1916 and fed between November 1st and the date of the competition was to give special encouragement to boys and girls to become directly interested in the feeding and care of live stock.

The success of this competition has assured its continuance for several years. Next year there will also be a sheep shearing competition at the summer fair, and sheep and pig feeding competitions at the winter fair, in addition to a baby beef competition, all open to boys and girls. The period during which the animals will be in sole care of the youngsters will be extended to at least three months. Fourteen prizes of from \$25 to \$100 were awarded. The interest in this competition among the young people of Alberta is shown by the fact that there were fifty-three entries, including fifteen girls.

At the Base
Jock—Och, twenty francs is too much—it's for a present, ye ken. I'll gie ye fifteen francs for it. The Proprietor—Zen will be me opinion. He'll gi' ye present!—London Opinion.

Establish Military Hospital

According to recent information the military authorities have been asked to establish a self-contained, fully-equipped military hospital of 250 beds in Regina at the earliest possible time.

First Boarder—I can't think how it is you manage to fare so well here. I've industriously made myself pleasant to the landlady and her daughters, and yet I'm half-starved.
Second Boarder—Try the cook. Passing Show.



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Your customers will appreciate your care and cleanliness as you parcel their purchases of meats, butter, bread and vegetables in Appleford's Sani-Wrappers.

Particular trade goes to the store that is careful of the details of cleanliness and appearance.

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OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER.

Shipbuilding in B.C.

Revival of an Old Industry through the Exigencies of War

It is possible that the shipyards of British Columbia may soon be busy with the construction of a new type of ship for the Italian government. Australia wants vessels, and wants them badly, and negotiations are now being carried on by the shipbuilders of British Columbia with the government of the Commonwealth, with a view to the construction of a new type of ship.

At present there are six shipbuilding yards operating in British Columbia, and the program for the construction of a new type of ship is being carried on by the shipbuilders of British Columbia with the government of the Commonwealth, with a view to the construction of a new type of ship.

The cost of the material that must be supplied for the construction of ships now under construction in the province will, it is estimated, approximate \$100,000,000.

In order to finance the shipbuilding undertakings, actual and contemplated, the British Columbia Manufacturers' Association is endeavoring to secure from the Dominion government what it terms a "shipbuilding loan".

If history can be relied upon, it is just 101 years since the first vessel was constructed upon the Pacific coast of British Columbia.

Muscular Rheumatism Subdued. When one is a sufferer from muscular rheumatism, it is almost impossible to get about. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. There is no oil that so speedily shows its effect in subduing pain. Let the rubbing be brisk and continuous until relief is secured. There is no more violent remedy than this.

Physician looking into anti-room, where patients are waiting. Will be waiting the longest.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

An Anglo-American Alliance

George Louis See in the January

Valley Review

There is a growing feeling of close cooperation between the English-speaking peoples and also the moral and national justification of such a combination.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

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GILLETTE'S
MADE IN CANADA
For shaving
For removing
For cleaning
For polishing
For shining
For smoothing
For softening
For relaxing
For loosening
For opening
For clearing
For brightening
For whitening
For softening
For relaxing
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To Control Price of Fish

Food Controller to Take Steps to Prevent Fishermen Withholding Supply

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Oliver Gilbreath in the January Yale Review

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After Stocktaking Bargains At The Co-op.

Sewing Machines

When help is scarce and the farm wife has added duties to perform, a sewing machine cuts hours off mending time. Call and see the Standard Sit-straight, the machine that takes the backache out of sewing.

Blankets

You'll need extra covers for the bed these nights. It costs little to keep warm with blankets at our prices. We have a large stock of flannelette, union and all wool blankets. Better buy yours before it gets real cold.

The Flannelette Blanket of good bodied soft wooly flannelette 64-80 in. in white or grey with fancy pink or blue border. **Per Pair \$2.75**

Super Grey Blanket a good, warm, serviceable mixed wool blanket in dark grey with striped border. **Per Pair \$5.35**

The Edmond Cotton-Fleece Blanket has a downy wool like finish. Warm as wool and lasts longer. Color tan. Size 64-76. **\$5.00**

The Kitchener is a splendid dark grey all wool blanket. For warmth and durability it can't be beat. **Per Pair \$9.00**

WOMEN'S RUBBERS

The Surety, a plain storm front rubber of medium weight. **Price \$1.00**

The Croquet, a plain low cut rubber for low heeled shoes. **Price .85**

The Mahel, a stylish low cut rubber for high heeled shoes. **Price .85**

The Ideal Blizzard, a low cut cloth top rubber with storm front. **Price 1.45**

The Parisienne, a stylish overshoe, has high cloutop, fastens with two buttons. **Price 1.40**

The Bertha, one buckle cloth topped overshoe, fleece lined, a good shoe for work around the farm. **Price 1.65**

Save Your Checks

We give one dollar in trade for every twenty dollars of our cash register checks which you return to us. This is a very substantial reduction and well worth taking advantage of.

Fifty Pairs Ladies Shoes, Reg \$3.00 to \$4.50 to Clear at \$2.50

All old stock, every shoe is good value at the regular price. We can't buy them ourselves, right now, at the reduced figure, but they have been here long enough. We need room for new stock. Our loss is your gain, save dollars by buying now. In plain or patents, laced or button heavy or light, almost every style and size is represented.

After Stocktaking Clean Up Sale

Men's Suits at Less Than Cost.---Odd Sizes of Last Season's Goods At Pre-War Prices



Peck's

Here's a chance that's not likely to happen again for some time. In spite of the talk of scarcity of clothing materials heard everywhere, we are clearing out all our old stock at prices that's practically giving them away. People in the know predict standard clothes of one style and color for everyone. Don't wait for the controller to cut down your clothing supply, buy an extra suit at our special prices. Every suit is marked at less than manufacturers prices at the present time. They're odd sizes left over from last year. They are in the way. We need room for new stock and we are willing to sacrifice profit to get rid of them. You'll need an extra suit sometime, and you'll pay about double for it if you don't buy now. Sizes range from 35 to 42. Prices are net.

Blue Serges, Reg \$13.00	clear at \$9.50
Black and white stripes reg 11.50	clear at 7.75
Brown slightly soiled reg 11.00	clear at 7.00
Pepper and Salt Tweeds reg 16.00	clear at 11.75
Brown Tweed reg 20.00	clear at 14.00
Grey Tweed reg 10.00	clear at 7.35
Brown Tweed reg 10.00	clear at 9.35
Black and white stripe tweed reg 13.00	clear at 9.65

Mackinaw Coats

2 only Khaki reg \$7.00	clear at 6.00
1 only Black reg 6.00	clear at 5.00

Sheep Lined Coats

Blue duck shell large beaverette collar reg \$7.25 to clear \$6.65

GENT'S FURNISHING DEPT.

Royal Household Flour

We have a car of flour in this week. After Jan. 28th there will be no more first grade flour manufactured. The Controller has set a new standard about equal to present second grade. We have a goodly supply of firsts on hand. They'll sell quickly, so buy early.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD	98 lbs	\$6.25
"	49 lbs	3.15
"	24 lbs	1.60
GLENORA	98 lbs	6.00
WHEATLETS	24 lbs	1.50
ROLLED OATS	20 lbs	1.40
BRAN	100 lbs	1.90
SHORTS	100 lbs	2.25

Winter Wear For Men

Sheepskin Wannigans, with leather or fibre sole. A good warm rig for winter wear inside overshoes. **Per pair \$2.55**

Overshoes, heavyweight waterproof cloth top One buckle fastener, strong corrugated rubber soles and heels with rolled up snug. Proof edges. **Per pair \$2.35**

A lighter overshoe **Per pair \$2.25**

Winter Socks. We have them in all grades, thick or thin, cotton, cotton mixture or all wool. **From 25c up**

Mittens, heavy wool inside mitt in red or blue **60c pair**

Medium weight wool mitt in Khaki **45c pair**

Light weight grey mitt **40c pair**

Strong pliable horsehide pullovers **1.85 pair**

Excellent pigskin pullover **1.50 pair**

Cheaper grades in mule or chrome

New Wall Paper

All those dull, dingy rooms need freshening up with bright, attractive wallpaper. It'll make time spent indoors more pleasant. We are agents for **Empire Semi-Trimmed Wall Paper**. Ask to see our samples of the beautiful new papers. They will brighten and beautify your home at small cost and little labour.

HARDWARE DEPT.

The Irma Co-operative Co. Limited
Irma, Alberta

THE FARMERS STORE

CLOSING OUT AUCTION SALE

S. E. of 30-44-8, 7 Miles S. E. of Irma, on

Friday, February 1st, 1918

AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP

Horses and Cattle

Team of good Geldings, 5 yrs old, Team of good Geldings, 9 yrs old
4 Geldings, 3 yrs old, well broken, One Gelding, 4 yrs old,
well broken, One Mare, 6 yrs old, One yearling colt
Six Young Milch Cows, One Heifer, Chickens,
Pigs, One Poland China Boar

MACHINERY

Two good wagons, One McCormick binder, nearly new,
Frost & Wood Mower, Democrat, Buggy, new, Set of Har-
rows, Three set extra good heavy harness, One set bob
sleighs, Great Westgang plow, Ten ton good hay, Chains,
Shovels, and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS CASH OR BANKABLE NOTES

J. H. McCully

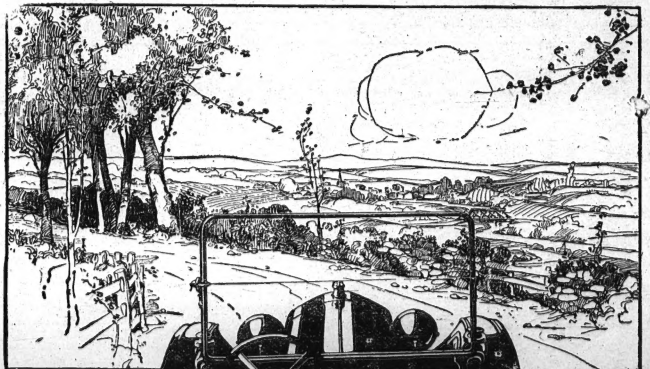
Owner

R. J. Tate

Clerk

J. W. Stuart

Auctioneer



Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

TRY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the Ford is handled and driven.

If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is something good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of them—are driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills its strength and power show to advantage.

Buy a Ford and you will want to be behind "the wheel" constantly.

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Runabout - \$475

Touring - \$495

WYATT & PETERSON, DEALERS, IRMA